

§ 1.05-30

summaries of public meetings or hearings, regulatory assessments, and other publicly-available information. Members of the public may inspect the public docket and copy any documents in the file. Each rulemaking document will identify where the public file for that rulemaking is maintained.

(b) The public dockets for Coast Guard rulemaking activity initiated by Coast Guard District Commanders are available for public inspection at the appropriate Coast Guard District office.

(c) The public dockets for Coast Guard rulemaking activity initiated by Captains of the Port are available for inspection at the appropriate Captain of the Port office.

§ 1.05-30 Advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM).

An advance notice of proposed rulemaking may be used to alert the affected public about a new regulatory project, or when the Coast Guard needs more information about what form proposed regulations should take, the actual need for a regulation, the cost of a proposal, or any other information. The ANPRM may solicit general information or ask the public to respond to specific questions.

§ 1.05-35 Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

Under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, an NPRM is generally published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for Coast Guard rulemakings. The NPRM normally contains a preamble statement in sufficient detail to explain the proposal, its background, basis, and purpose, and the various issues involved. It also contains a discussion of any comments received in response to prior notices, a citation of legal authority for the rule, and the text of the proposed rule.

§ 1.05-40 Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM).

An SNPRM may be issued if a proposed rule has been substantially changed from the original notice of proposed rulemaking. The supplemental notice advises the public of the revised proposal and provides an opportunity for additional comment. To give

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the public a reasonable opportunity to become reacquainted with a rulemaking, a supplemental notice may also be issued if considerable time has elapsed since publication of a notice of proposed rulemaking. An SNPRM contains the same type of information generally included in an NPRM.

§ 1.05-45 Interim rule.

(a) An interim rule may be issued when it is in the public interest to promulgate an effective rule while keeping the rulemaking open for further refinement. For example, an interim rule may be issued in instances when normal procedures for notice and comment prior to issuing an effective rule are not required, minor changes to the final rule may be necessary after the interim rule has been in place for some time, or the interim rule only implements portions of a proposed rule, while other portions of the proposed rule are still under development.

(b) An interim rule will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER with an effective date that will generally be at least 30 days after the date of publication. After the effective date, an interim rule is enforceable and is codified in the next annual revision of the appropriate title of the Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 1.05-50 Final rule.

In some instances, a final rule may be issued without prior notice and comment. When notice and comment procedures have been used, and after all comments received have been considered, a final rule is issued. A final rule document contains a preamble that discusses comments received, responses to comments and changes made from the proposed or interim rule, a citation of legal authority, and the text of the rule.

§ 1.05-55 Direct final rule.

(a) A direct final rule may be issued to allow noncontroversial rules that are unlikely to result in adverse public comment to become effective more quickly.

(b) A direct final rule will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER with an effective date that is generally at